

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR,
\$2 50 WILL BE CHARGED.

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She hath gone, the gorgeous summer,—
Yet on path. and wood, and hill
The traces of her rosy feet
Are lightly brightly still;
And, as the sunlight paling
On evening leaves its flush,
In the shadowy arins of Autumn
Still we revel in her blush.

And the balm flower by the streamlet,
The thistle-down that sails,
A fairy craft o'er mount and mead
Urged on by mimic gales,
The golden rod bright glancing
Where the calm and sunny light
Falls trickling through the woven leaves—
These whisper of thy flight.

Alas! alas! for summer gone,
Alas! when death his snow
Shall heap upon her rosy lips
And on her radiant brow!
Alas! alas! for darker days
When Nature, pale with dread,
Shall stand, a stricken Niobe,
Alone amid her dead,

Pennsylvania, September, 1846.

The fact of the recent loss of the steamer New York, while on her way from Galveston to New Orleans, has been already briefly stated in this paper. The details connected with this melancholy event by which a number of human beings were suddenly swept into eternity, are given in the following letter from one of the survivors. The letter was not written for publication, but it narrates the events of the fearful catastrophe with a simplicity and power which will cause it to be read with deep and thrilling interest.

MY DEAR SIR:—Many items of an individual character might be picked from the surviving passengers of the New York, embracing their sufferings and their fortunate rescue from a watery grave. I write you off a few pages principally connected with what came under my own observation.

The first night out I found the violence of the wind strained the upper works of the boat so much as to cause the cabin to leak badly, and, indeed, I was fearful that it would be blown off, and I knew if that should occur that it would, no doubt, cause our destruction, as our wheel rolled along the promenade deck, and that some of the machinery would probably be damaged by such an event. At about 10 P. M., Sunday night, I was lying in my berth in one of the after State Rooms on the larboard side, and observed the quarter boat, expecting it to be carried away every moment, when, sure enough, the after davit parted; some of the hands were called, and every effort made to save the boat. As we had a tremendous sea running, and she was bringing up with a surge, I told the men, after they had made several attempts to secure it, to cut away the forward falls and let it go adrift as the boat was, doubtless, stove. They, however, hoisted up the after part of the deck, and while securing it we were stricken with a heavy sea which carried away the boat, and took a portion of our bulwarks. We had two lady passengers on board, and a few children. As I was near the ladies' cabin when I heard them crying for assistance, I went in and tried to console them. They were in great distress. I told them that all had been done in our power to save the boat, and we must rely alone on Divine Providence, and He would do what was best for us.

Capt. Phillips came into the cabin at about one o'clock and told the passengers: "Gentlemen, if you will go below and light the chain upon the deck we may save the boat; it is the only chance we have for our lives." I turned to several of them and urged them to come, but on going below found that most of them had preferred to remain on deck. I found two or three hands below near the chain locker, which was well aft, under the ladies' cabin. After hard work we got it on deck, when I returned again to the cabin. Capt. Phillips came in again a

about 3 o'clock, and told the passengers that we had but one chance for our lives, and that was every one to take his turn at the pumps, and to help to bail out with buckets, and keep the boat afloat until day-light or until the sea went down.—The passengers generally turned out, but it was with reluctance many of them would go below to pass the buckets up the cabin-hatchway. There were about two feet water in the lower cabin. I worked until I was completely prostrated, and came on deck, and afterwards took my turn in pumping and passing along the buckets. I proposed that we should clear away the ladder and a part of the bulk-head around the hatchway, and fix lanyards to the buckets and draw the water up. This was done, which left several spare buckets, and we formed another party and went aft to the ladies-cabin, and there bailed for an hour or so, by passing the water up the steps leading to the lower cabin. Coming on deck shortly after, I was surprised to see such a destruction; the sea was making at times a clean breach over the vessel; the larboard wheel-house, and nearly all the bulk-heads forward were gone, and the remainder tottering. I got a rope and took a turn with it round the arch brace, and held on to prevent myself from being washed overboard. The boat had settled down very much on her larboard side.—Whilst I was forward Mr. James Phillips came up to me and said, "Captain, I didn't know you with rig on, I have observed you working about all night, but did not know it was you." I requested him, if he should reach shore, and should ever meet any of my friends to tell them that I have worked like a man, and felt perfectly reconciled to abide the future.

Whilst we were talking, Captain Phillips came up, and it was thought if we could set the foresail it would bring her on an even keel; after a good deal of difficulty we got the sail set; she soon righted on an even keel, but in a few moments I felt her settling down rapidly on the starboard side; I then gave up all as gone; for I felt sure the heavy sea which had been striking her whilst she was sagged down to leeward, had opened her ways. One or two hands came forward and we lowered down the foresail. I then climbed up by the pilot house, and was struck with the perfect destruction of every thing above deck. I walked aft and found one of the hands at work, repairing the only boat we had left—he was cutting strips of canvass, and with them and his knife, trying to caulk her seams. One or two others came up to assist him; I examined the boat, and told them that it was love's labor lost, to try to get her in a condition to float, that she might save one or two, but as all hands would be for jumping into her, I had no doubt she would fill at once.

The passengers now assembled on the promenade deck. I saw Capt. Phillips and remarked to him that if I could get a bottle I would write a few lines and cork them up and throw it overboard.—He replied, that's well, for none of us will ever be seen again. A bottle was brought, and on the back of an old manifest I wrote something like the following: Steam vessel New York, total wreck—encountered a tremendous gale—all hands did their duty like men; Sept. 7, 5 o'clock A. M., and signed my name to it. After I got through, it struck me, that if I was ever picked up, they might think I was very much agitated, from the hand-writing, and I added the following postscript: "I feel as calm as a summer's sun." After being properly secured, the bottle with its contents was thrown overboard.

Several passengers came to me and asked me what was to be done; I told them our only chance was to make a raft, and we fell to work to tear away the benches, &c. I walked forward and grasped hold of the chicken-coop; some of the passengers followed me. I told them this might save one or two, as long as it would hold together, and advised them to lash it round securely with a rope to prevent it from tumbling to pieces. Finding the hands cutting away the foremast, I went aft to keep out of the way. When I got aft, near the boat, Judge Tolser asked me what I was going to do; try the boat or a plank? I stated I had not yet determined what I would take, but should keep clear of the boat, for I was confident she would not float, and all hands would jump into her the moment she was launched. I further said that I would hang by the wreck until the last moment, and thought it best in such cases to keep cool, and not be in a hurry to leave. I saw the lead-line lying close by and I cut off a fathom or so and tied it securely round my waist; several others did the same. I saw Da-

miel Phillips preparing to launch the boat; I went up to lend a hand—just as we were getting ready the crowd rushed to the boat, and a heavy sea striking us at the same moment, the confusion that ensued, made me think that it was no place for me, and I started forward; I felt the promenade deck giving way under my feet, and sprang to the star-board arches, braces and crawled forward of the wheel-house. In looking round and seeing the total destruction that ensued, and the shrieks and groans of the dying, I heard the bell of the boat, as it was falling, give

one toll. It was the most solemn sound that ever fell upon my ear; I thought it the death knell to many, perhaps to all. I cast my eyes to the Northward and discovered dark and dreadful looking clouds tumbling up rapidly above the horizon, threatening to sweep the ocean with the besom of destruction. I was on the brace for a moment, only, when I felt it giving way. In looking round calmly and collected, as every moment appeared my last, nearly every act of my life rushed through my mind; I felt perfectly reconciled to my condition and was cheerfully looking upon every breath as my last.—I said to myself, loud enough to be heard, if any one had been present, "Fearless let him be, whose trust is in God."—"Discovering the pilot-house floating about, I thought my best chance was to try and reach it. I watched a favorable moment as the floating mass came up with the surge of the boat; I lowered myself down and made a spring to reach a piece of the wreck; the moment I struck it it turned, and I suppose I must have gone down at least six feet. It is surprising how rapidly one can think at a moment when he feels himself done with time.—As I was rising to the surface I thought to myself drowning is a pretty easy death, but to be jammed, mangled, and crushed here amidst this mass of iron and timber is horrible. When I reached the surface with great difficulty reached the pilot-house, which I discovered made a rapid semi-circle to and fro, and I judged the tiller rope was still fast; in reaching over and examining, I discovered it to be the case. Having a small pen-knife in my pocket, I got it out with great difficulty and succeeded in cutting the rope. I then floated clear of the mass and swung down and caught hold of the wheel, when the whole upper part of the house tumbled off. I picked up a piece of plank and shoved myself out from the wreck as far as possible. As we had a very heavy sea running, I lashed myself to the wheel to prevent being washed off. A piece of the promenade-deck floating by me, I hauled it towards me with a strip of moulding which was floating by me, in my reach, and lashed it to my raft so as to make it more buoyant, for I found the wheel was so heavy as to waterlog my raft. At this time, a black dog that was floating on a piece of the wreck discovered me, left his raft and swam for me. I gave him a hearty reception and assisted him on board. He appeared very grateful and affectionate, and would stay no place but in my lap; I tried to make him lay down, but he implored me with such beseeching looks, that I thought I would let him alone, and although he was but a dog, those lines in Pope's prayer came forcibly to my mind, and I repeated them loudly:—

"That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me."

The wheel, I afterwards found, was too heavy to keep afloat, and I cut my lashing adrift and got on the piece of deck; the moment I did so, the wheel capized and sunk. After floating a few hours, I found a piece of the deck of the boat floating near me. I managed, by using a piece of plank for an oar to sheer enough as I thought to make it. I made the effort, and as I stepped near the edge of my raft to make a spring the plank under me sunk, and I went overboard. I had my lanyard in my hand, and as I came up I struck for my raft, and threw the lanyard over one of the spikes, and crawled up, lacerating my leg with one of the numerous spikes with which it was lined. It may seem strange, but I found the stinging sensation produced by the salt water in my fresh wound, gave me rather a pleasurable excitement. In examining my raft, which I at once named New Providence, I found myself quite happy, for I felt as if I had something under foot that would ride out the gale. A squall of wind and rain soon set in, which was followed by a heavy sea, which very frequently made a clean sweep over me.—Some time after it subsided in a measure, I discovered a large raft containing ten or twelve persons.

I took a wide plank that I had on my raft, and by bracing one end of it with my feet against the beam, and bracing the other part with my head and hands, I found it answered very well as a sail, as it was blowing very fresh. I could tack about by arranging my plank, accordingly; I stood up towards the large raft containing Captain Phillips and numerous others; their raft was composed of the greater part of the promenade deck about the wheels. I inquired how they were getting along, and was answered very badly. I saw Judge Toler looking very wishfully towards my raft, and I asked him if he would not come on board. He and Mr. Stakes answered in the affirmative, and after some time I got them on board. My dog passenger left me at this time and swam on board of the other raft; a black pig tried to board me from Captain Phillips' raft, but finding it a difficult matter to get on board he put back. I now shoved off. I found two additional passengers made my raft pretty well waterlogged, and the sea frequently made a clear breach over us, but we lashed our ropes and held on firmly. The constant

breaking of the sea over us through the day had one good effect; it enabled the pores of our skin to absorb water, which prevented the least feeling of thirst, and when I found my head and shoulders getting dry, I would dip as much water with my hands as I could and wet them well and advised the others to do the same to prevent thirst. I frequently through the day carefully surveyed the horizon by sweeping my eyes gently along in hopes to discover a sail. I mentioned to my companions that I had thought a great deal through the day about the awful position I was in, not knowing but every moment would be my last yet I could not really feel it, for I tried to familiarize myself to death, and appearing before my Maker. Yet I had not been able to divest myself of the firm belief that we would be picked up, or drift ashore. Judge Toler and Mr. Stakes both stated that to be their own feeling, and all regretted that it was the case.

I told them the first thing we would see in the shape of relief would be a smoke on shore or from the steamer Galveston. And that since the weather had moderated, I had no doubt that Captain Wright had left Galveston, and as we were in his track, if he passed along by daylight, he would rescue us. In looking round again I discovered a faint column of smoke, as I thought, ascending—I watched it intensely and cried out—"There is smoke, my God! it is Galveston." Up jumped the others, and after looking for a while they agreed that it was a boat, and that she was standing down in our track.

She gradually appeared in sight, and would stand off picking up the smallest objects first; in that way we were the last taken on board, as we had drifted a few miles faster than the others. As the Galveston stood down towards us, I found she had lowered a boat, which was towing with a long scope of rope; the passengers on the promenade deck ran forward with the rope. * * I found it to be about 6 P. M. when I got on board of the Galveston, having been about twelve hours in the water. Seventeen persons were lost, out of names that were known; doubtless several others who were not recollected. No one under all the circumstances, could imagine for a moment the possibility of so many of us being saved. I landed on the Galveston, hatless, but one shoe on, blistered with the sun, and bruised very much. I felt happy, though, and in thinking of my trunk and carpet bag, containing a tolerable wardrobe, and all my papers, many of them of value I thought of nothing but of a few little mementoes, gifts of other days, each one containing the associations of a volume in my mind, and almost regretted that I had not tried to stow them away in my pocket. I went more for the substantial in leaving the wreck—I observed some Irish and sweet potatoes and onions lying about the deck and I filled my coat pocket with them, not doubting but the to-morrow's sun would make me value them beyond millions of treasure.

I soon grew tired to rest, and I poured out my heart in gratitude to God for my Providential escape from suffering and death; and although it was a general breaking up of "this world's gear" with me, yet I felt grateful and thankful that it was even so, for it is one of those land marks in one's existence that reconciles him to take the world as it comes, and enables him to feel that there is no situation so trying, or prospect so gloomy, but that under the blessing of providence our energies and fortitude can surmount.

The steam vessel New York has been running so constantly that her engines, doubtless, required considerable repair, for on our way to Galveston nearly one-half of her steam escaped. She was a strong, well built vessel, and a good sea-boat, and stood the hurricane much longer than I expected; and it might have been, if her engines had remained in perfect order, that we could have kept her head to sea, and probably rode out the gale.

The New Orleans DELTA of the 20th ult. contradicts the reported arrest of Col.

HARNEY, which was circulated in the New Orleans papers of the day before. The Delta had received letters from San

the Delta had received letters from San Antonio as late as the 10th Sept., which make no mention of any such arrest. A letter of the 3d ult. states that Col. H. with three companies of the 2d dragons, returned on the 26th of August from the Presidio de Rio Grande, having been absent a month. A letter of the 10th Sept. from San Antonio says: "Such is the activity of preparations for getting off the troops in the quartermaster's department that the clerks are at business till two or three o'clock every morning. There is no doubt but we will have a tight piece of it at Chihuahua. The first division of the army leaves here in three or four days; the balance will follow in the course of ten, or, at farthest, fifteen days."

MR. JOSEPH GRAY, of Wilton New Hampshire, died on the 26th of August, aged 89. He served his country faithfully in the Revolution and had been a regular paying subscriber for the Amherst Casket for nearly forty years.

The New Orleans papers are filled with highly interesting news from the Army, brought by the steamer McKim, arrived on the 21st ultimo, in sixty-five hours from Brasos Santiago. In this vessel two hundred and fifty sick volunteers and six United States soldiers who were wounded in the battles of May, were conveyed to New Orleans.

The accounts from the Army, it will be perceived, portend a speedy conflict between the advance guard under Gen. Worth and a large body of Mexicans.—Should it take place, we have no fear for the result. The force at Monterey is stated at 8,000 men, and reinforcements are reported to be on the march to that place.

The Matamoras "Flag" states that various proclamations from Ampudia, Santa Anna, and other Mexican officers, were circulating at Matamoras. Ampudia's proclamation is dated at Saltillo, August 27. He says he is determined to be revenged for the defeats of the 8th and 9th May; calls upon the Mexicans to rally round the standard of their country; boasts that if the Americans attack Monterey they will be scattered like chaff before the wind; threatens all Mexicans and foreigners with death who shall be found trading with Matamoras; treats as spies all those who hold correspondence with the Americans; forbids the Mexicans to work for the Americans; and promises to his people the sacking of Matamoras, should he prove victorious, of which he says he is certain.

From the Matamoras Flag of September 12.

After the regular edition of our paper had been struck off this morning, the steamer Big Hatchee arrived from Camargo, and we are indebted to Mr. Hicks, clerk of the boat, for the following letter and other information:

"CAMARGO, SEPTEMBER 8, 1846.

"I hasten to inform you of the arrival, post haste, from Seralvo, of Captain Murray, with information that McCullough's Rangers had come into Gen. Worth's camp at Seralvo, and reported that on the 4th instant, about forty miles beyond Seralvo, they discovered a body of Mexicans, forming the advance guard of a large force. They retreated as the Rangers came upon them, and were pursued until they fell back on a large force, which was discovered to be from 800 to 1,000 strong. It was the general impression that it was intended to attack General Worth before reinforcements could arrive, and Captain Murray thinks that a battle is being fought at Seralvo to day, (the 8th.) Captain Murray met General Taylor, with a part of his force, some distance in advance of the main body, and within thirty-five miles of Seralvo, on a forced march to its relief. It is positively asserted that the Mexicans are determined to make a strong resistance between Seralvo and Monterey."

Ampudia and Arista are co-operating with each other, and their forces are augmenting fast—the Mexicans are rallying to their standard from all quarters. The heat has retarded somewhat the progress of the troops who left here with General Taylor, it being out of the question to march during the heat of the day. The troops were in high spirits and eager to come up with the Mexicans. Two companies of Rangers that were here lately, having their horses shod, started off immediately after Captain Murry's arrival. All is quiet here. Proclamations from Santa Anna, Ampudia, and the Governor of Tamaulipas, have been received in town, and are having their effect upon the Mexicans. The proclamation of Ampudia makes the penalty very severe upon all who may furnish provisions, assist in transporting provisions, or in anywise aid the Americans. It prohibits them from holding any intercourse or carrying on any trade with us. Death and confiscation of property are the penalties for disobeying the order. These proclamations have also been received in Mier and Reynosa. Nothing more of importance."

On the above letter the New Orleans Courier makes the following remarks:

"It is not probable that the troops seen by Captain McCullough beyond Seralvo had an intention to attack General Worth if they numbered only from 800 to 1,000, as the rumor states. General Worth's force outnumbered them, even before he was joined by General Smith's brigade. Those Mexican troops may be the advance of a stronger body, but General Taylor, in all probability, arrived at Seralvo sooner than the enemy, as he is stated by the messenger to have been only thirty-five miles eastward of that place and rapidly advancing, while the reports of the Rangers with the Mexicans occurred about the same distance from that town on the other side. Whatever may have been the force of the Mexicans in the battle supposed to have taken place on the 8th, we have no apprehension for the result. The American troops under Worth and Smith are not less than 2,000 composed of the best regiments in the army, with due proportions of artillery.

cavalry, engineers, &c. For a hard and a long fight no troops can excel them, and Worth and Smith are worthy to command such men."

The Picayune also seems to doubt the entire accuracy of the above letter. It has letters from Seralvo which it supposes to contain intelligence quite as late as Captain Murray could have brought to Camargo. The first one is dated at Seralvo on the 6th September, and gives all details of the expedition of the Rangers. The second is dated on the 7th, and merely indicates that Gen. Worth was meditating an attack upon the enemy, rather than expecting one.

We copy the following from the "American Flag" (published at Matamoras) of the 12th inst:

"In our last paper we stated the advance of the army under General Worth to be at Chimal. It was at Seralvo, a small town about sixty miles from Monterey. Further reports have reached here as to the number of Mexican troops in Monterey, which puts them at 8,000, with a heavy additional force on the march, which, it is said, will be there before General Taylor can possibly arrive. The whole force with which General Taylor marches to Monterey will not exceed 7,000. The place is represented by the Mexicans to be extremely well fortified, and they are firmly of opinion that the Americans will be whipped. We have had no intelligence from General Taylor since he left Camargo. He is no doubt by this time in Seralvo, and but a few days can elapse before important news may be looked for. Much the larger part of his force has been left behind, which he will not move forward unless the exigencies may demand it. The impossibility of transporting provision has, no doubt, caused him to move forward a less force than he otherwise would."

The New Orleans Delta has a letter, written at Point Isabel on the evening of the 16th, which states—

"That two spies were found in the camp of Camargo, and their guilt was so evident that they were immediately hanged. Also, that there was a skirmish between a party of Americans bound from Camargo to Matamoras and some Mexicans, in which some lives were lost. And further, that Col. Clarke, commandant of Matamoras, had been shot at while sitting in his room; that in consequence an order was issued to deprive the Mexicans in that town of their arms; that no Mexican should leave nor enter the town without a written permit from the commandant. In depriving the Mexicans of their arms, new discoveries were made of secreted arms of all descriptions and ammunition. The Americans in the town were held in readiness to repel any attempt of the Mexicans to make an insurrection."

The New Orleans Times has the subjoined letter from Camargo, noticing more particularly some of the movements of the troops. We are sorry to learn from it that there is no abatement of the sickness among the volunteers :

CAMARGO, (MEXICO), Sept. 5.

Since the date of my last letter there has been much bustle and note of preparation here, though not as much effected, it appears to me, (a novice in military matters,) as might have been. Ten days ago it was well known that the army which is going to Monterey had orders to march in the course of the present week. On Monday the 3d brigade of regulars crossed the little river San Juan. The river is not exceeding one hundred and fifty yards wide, and the brigade is not more than nine hundred or one thousand strong; yet it took a great portion of the day to get them over, and the provision train that went with it was not ready until Tuesday afternoon, and some portion of it and the troops did not get away until the next morning. Of the division of volunteers commanded by Gen. Butler, some have gone, but many are here, or in the vicinity of the place, and the day is not yet known when all will be on the march. The want of sufficient transportation is alleged to be the cause of delay. If this be true, a load of censure should be heaped upon those in the United States whose duty it is to provide it sufficient to crush them. If there be a sufficiency of transportation, then those here, on this frontier, whose business it is to use it properly, should be held to strict responsibility. That the movement of the forces on this frontier have been dilatory and expensive is undeniable, and Gen. Taylor and his friends owe it the country and his fame to have the causes fully explained.

It is said, and I suspect truly, that money is much wanted in all the disbursements here. Two days ago I saw a clerk of one of the *chefs* going around to the sutlers, requesting them to let him have all the money they could spare, and take checks on the deposit banks of your city. Other operations of the same kind were also reported. It is believed a supply of funds arrived last night; if so, they

will be very acceptable, as to the volunteers about marching have not been paid, and many of them are much in need of shoes and clothes.

I am sorry to inform you that there is much sickness in several of the volunteer corps, and it is feared that diseases will increase. In the First Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Col. Campbell, more than three hundred men are on the sick list, and there have been for some days past several deaths each day. Other regiments are suffering severely, but not so much. The diseases are measles, dysentery, and bilious fever.

Since the preceding matter was put in type, we have been favored with the following extract of a letter from an officer at Matamoros to his friend in Washington:

"MATAMOROS, Sept. 13.

"MY DEAR SIR: I am informed by letter from Camargo, written by my clerk that that place is filled with rumors from the interior, to the effect that the sutler of the 8th Infantry left Seralvo on the 7th instant, and reports that the spy companies of McCullough and Gillespie, together with 400 regulars, had been sent on some sixteen miles beyond Seralvo, (he thinks,) to examine the condition of the road; that they found the enemy in great force, both regulars and rancheros, and returned to camp. Capt. Ferguson's beef agent, however, left some hours after the sutler.

"They both agree in the following particulars: That it was known at Seralvo that Gen. Ampudia had declared martial law in Monterey, and was imprisoning all strangers and suspected persons; that the Mexican population was leaving Seralvo in great haste, under the apprehension that the place was to be attacked in a day or two; that it was the impression among the officers of the Army that the road would be disputed all the way from Seralvo to Monterey. They also say they met Gen. Taylor about six leagues beyond Mier, pushing on to Seralvo, at three o'clock in the morning. He selected that hour in all probability to avoid the heat, although much stress seems to be laid upon it by some persons. It is said the Mexicans have driven off all their cattle to prevent the army from getting beef, &c.

"Last night six Texan mounted men reached here from Camargo. They left that place with eight in number, but they say they were attacked on the road by some thirty Mexicans, and that they lost two of their men, and that they killed some six of the Mexicans."

An Incident.

The clever Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Mirror relates the following:

"Yesterday I went down to the Navy Yard to see the wreck of the U. S. brig Washington. The ravings of the winds and waves had indeed despoiled her of her fair proportions. There is a little incident connected with the melancholy event, which will be found of the deepest interest. The whole crew, save four, (three of whom were the only ones on board who could not swim) were swept violently into the sea, but, with the exception of Lieut. Bache and ten others, soon regained the vessel. Last among those who drew themselves dripping and almost exhausted out of the element was a colored man from Annapolis, Md. As soon as he touched the deck, he inquired:

"Where is Mr. Bache?"

"I don't know," said the man addressed.

"Have any of you seen Mr. Bache?" persisted the earnest inquirer.

"Yes," said two or three, "there he floats half a mile below."

"Then I will try and save him," rejoined the noble hearted fellow, plunging again into the briny wave from which he was doomed, alas, never more to rise."

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Great Western brings tidings of disaster and war to Western Europe, in the failure of the potato, and the deficiency of other harvests, which are calculated to increase the demand for, and enhance the price of, our own staple products of food, very materially. Thousands will be benefited, a few score enriched, by the reports of European markets and prices which the telegraph bore, in a few moments after their receipt, to Washington, Boston and Buffalo, whence fleet steamboats and horses are bearing them to every part of our country. There is great danger that the mad speculations of last Autumn are to be enacted over again, ultimately causing the bankruptcy of very many who are now in comfortable circumstances, and possibly deranging the currency and business of the country.

Our people will be tempted to forget that this European demand for our grain is not regular and healthful, but casual and fortuitous—a consequence, not of growth and vigor, but of disease and atrophy. Hundreds will be sufficiently unprincipled to say, "Behold here a result of the relaxing of tariffs in Great Britain and America! Behold the prices which our farmers are to realize for their grain, under free trade!" These know well that this is just as much a result of the modification of tariffs as the ravages of the East India cholera; but the less informed thousands do not know it.—(N. Y. Tribune.

The Ottawa Advocate (Canada) gives an account of an Indian falling in with a very large she bear and two cubs. The old bear attacked him, he succeeded in breaking one of her front legs with his tomahawk, with her other paw she knocked the weapon out of his hand, caught his arm in hers, breaking it so that it must be amputated; his dogs ran up and diverted her, while he loaded his gun and despatched the bear. She weighed 400 lbs.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA. SEVEN DAYS LATER.

The Steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on Saturday the 3d inst.

The Hibernia made the passage in 13 days and 18 hours. The dates from Liverpool are to the 19th September, London 18th, Paris 16th, and Dublin 17th.

COTTON.

Well founded apprehensions of a failure in the American Cotton Crop have caused an increased demand for the staple in Liverpool, and prices have accordingly advanced a farthing per pound.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN POSTPONED.

Her Britannic Majesty's government and the people of Spain have manifested so much hostility to the marriage of the Queen of Spain's sister to Louis Philippe's youngest son, that the celebration of the nuptials has been postponed for the present, if not forever.

The immediate consequence is a tremendous war of words between England, France and Spain. The remote consequence will probably be the destruction of the ENTENTE CORDIALE, which has so long existed between the courts of St. James and St. Cloud. It is hoped that the sudden extinguishment of the fires on the altars of two young hearts, will not prove the means of exciting a general conflagration among the crowned heads and kingdoms of Europe.

THE POTATO CROP.

The total failure of the potato crop appears to be a sad reality. Every where in Ireland, and in the greater part of the British Island, the potato fields are shrouded with the dark mists of the plague. The vegetable has turned into putrid matter, which even the hogs will not devour. From the continent of Europe, including Russia, we have dismal accounts of the progress of the blight. The future use of the potato, as an article of food, is now almost abandoned.

FLOUR AND INDIAN CORN.

At the latest date, 18th September, American flour was selling at twenty-nine shillings to thirty shillings per barrel, duty paid, at Liverpool. The price in bond was twenty-seven shillings and six pence.

Indian corn was quoted three shillings the quarter higher; and closed at forty shillings for yellow and forty-seven shillings for white.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The news of the closing proceedings in Congress, with Mr. Polk's proposition of peace to Mexico, gave rise to considerable comment in the Parisian journals.

The Journal des Debats, the Government organ, contented itself with remarking that, without doubt, the new aspect given to the policy of the United States towards Mexico must be ascribed to offers of mediation made by England.

SPAIN.

The rumor of a Carlist rising in Catalonia, turns out to be unfounded.

Letters from Barcelona, dated the 4th, assert that a band of from 300 to 400 men, under the command of a person of the name of Pielot has made its appearance in the plain of Larrageona.

Pielot was, during the civil war, at the head of a division in the Carlist army and the commandant of Saragosa.

IRELAND.

FAMINE—DISTRESS—PUBLIC MEETING—RELIEF MEASURES.—The Irish journals are filled with the most gloomy accounts of the condition of the people of Ireland, owing to the failure of the potato crop.

The Clare Journal gives a gloomy picture of the state of distress in that district, as thus:

"We feel it absolutely necessary, from the present state of the country, to call upon the Government to take immediate and decisive steps to satisfy the clamors of a starving people. Provisions are rising in price every day. As for potatoes, there are very little indeed in market, and it is almost dangerous to make use of those offered for sale. Not one stone of potatoes can be obtained, without some of them being found tainted; and even those bring 7d. Indeed, we are strongly inclined to believe, that, for the sake of their health, the people should not any longer be allowed to use this diseased food."

The state of Fermanagh—the county of all others in Ireland where there is more to be said in favor of the landlords—seems to be as unsatisfactory as any of the southern and western districts. The following is from the Erne Packet:

"On Wednesday, the 9th inst., about 1000 of the laboring peasantry entered the village of Newtownbutler, and having proceeded to the police barrack, called for the constable in charge of that station, to whom they stated that they and their families were perishing for lack of food; that they had hitherto waited patiently in hopes something would be done for their relief by the neighboring gentry; but no measure having been adopted to give them employment, and thereby save them from starvation, their only alternative was to take by force what they could not otherwise obtain. The constable remonstrated with them on the evil consequences that would attend a violation of the law, and told them that Lord Erne was on that day gone to Enniskillen to hold a meeting for the purpose of adopting immediate measures for their relief, upon which they all returned peaceably to their respective places of abode.

Agrarian outrage, too, appears to be on the increase in this hitherto peaceable district. The annexed threatening notice has been extensively posted on the Powerscourt estates in Fermanagh:

"Take notice, seeing the blight on the potato crop has become so alarming, we

think well to caution the occupying tenants, particularly those who may be called capitalists, and also those who have been in the habit of tendering their rents at an early period from sinister motives, not to let their motives or large purses induce them to do so this season until there is an understanding between the Representatives of Lord Powerscourt and the tenants; we trust the lovers of humanity and agricultural interests will take notice of any person who will be so low or truckling as to pull any of our Circulars down; Brand us not with Molly Maguireism, but if you wish to mention us you may use the following gilt characters (the lovers of humanity.) We confess we have got at the present time a good gentleman to deal with, Mr. Hore.

"Signed on behalf of our supporters,
CAPTAIN KEARNEY."

"N. B.—We hope our neighboring estates will take 'pattern.'"

From the National Intelligencer.

THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

From an Officer of the Army to the Editors.

SANTA FE, August 25, 1846.
GENTLEMEN: As the movements of this army may not be uninteresting, you shall have a few of the facts in relation to our operations. On the 2d instant we left Bent's Fort, and in thirteen days arrived at the first Mexican settlements. Our march for the first ten days was very fatiguing to the men and destructive to the horses. For several days we marched over a country which may properly be called a desert. Not a green blade of grass did we see for more than fifty miles, and a part of the distance none but brackish water. It was not until we crossed the first mountain, (the Raton), and struck the head-waters of the Canadian, that we could see our way clearly before us. Here we found good waters, and tolerable grass. We heard very little of the intentions of the Mexicans, whether for peace or war, until we reached the "Moro."

"At this place an American met us, who had been sent by some traders living in Santa Fe to inform Gen. Kearney that Gov. Armijo was at the head of twelve thousand men, and would march in a few days to meet him. The same day we met a lieutenant and three men, bearing letters from Governor Armijo to Gen. Kearney, politely requesting the General not to advance so rapidly, but to wait some time at the "Moro." To this polite request the General returned an answer that in four days he would be in Santa Fe, and that he hoped the Governor and himself would meet as friends.

At night we encamped at the village of Vegas—a village containing about five hundred inhabitants. They did not seem at all surprised at our arrival, but came to meet us, the Alcalde remarking to the General, "I am glad to see some in the country capable of governing it." After we encamped, they brought us such marketing as the country afforded. From the appearance of the people and the cordial reception they gave us, many were induced to believe there would be no fighting. Their notions were changed in the morning; for at night it had been reported to the General that the Mexicans were occupying a "mountain pass" two miles in our front. Of course, all preparations were made for a battle. About 9 o'clock we reached the mouth of the "pass," which was so narrow as to admit us only four abreast. The signal to "trot" was sounded, and on we dashed in the most enthusiastic manner. Alas! disappointment awaited us, for not a sign of the enemy was visible.

Our march for ten miles further was over just such a country as our enemy should have chosen to meet us in—a country heavily timbered with scrubby pines, and through two "passes" beautifully adapted for defence. We kept in high spirits, in anticipation of a fight, until within a day and a half of Santa Fe. Here we met some Mexicans, bringing the news of Governor Armijo's retreat to the south, with all the regulars and ordinance. It was now clear that we had nothing to do but march into Santa Fe and take possession. The only sign we saw of resistance (and it was a sign only) was a barrier across the road in a canon, between our camp, on the "Rio Pecos," and Santa Fe. This slight barrier was formed by placing some trees in the road. The natural advantages of the ground at this place could not be surpassed, and, had they had five hundred well-armed and determined men, they could have prevented our approach to Santa Fe by this road.

We reached the city in the afternoon. The General immediately established himself in the Governor's house, and hoisted our flag, amidst the salute of the artillery and the cheers of the troops. On the following morning Gen. Kearney assembled the citizens in front of his house and addressed them to the effect that "he had been ordered amongst them by his Government, to take possession of the capital of the Province, he now proclaimed all that portion of country east of the Rio Grande a part of the United States, and that all persons within these limits would be considered citizens of the United States; that those who did not wish to remain under our laws could go where they pleased—the road was free for them." He further told them he would protect all good citizens in their persons, property and religion; dwelling a long time on the subject of their religion assuring them that our laws allowed every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. He then turned to the acting Governor of the Province and the three Alcaldes of the city, and asked them if they were willing to take the oath of allegiance. They answered in the affirmative. After administering the oath, he told them to continue in all the exercise of their duties as before. In conclusion, he advised the citizens to go to their homes, and continue

their usual pursuits, assuring protection to all who followed this advice. Gen. Kearney, in his management of the important commission entrusted to him, has proved himself not only an accomplished soldier but a thorough politician. Of him the country may well be proud.

As we may now call this country a part of the United States; it may be well to inquire what advantage is likely to accrue to the United States. If any advantage it is not revealed to us short sighted mortals now in the country; for of all the country we have passed over, there is not one acre in a million susceptible of cultivation. Only the narrow strips of land in the river bottoms can be cultivated, and these only by irrigation. The country can scarcely be made to produce enough for the subsistence of its inhabitants. As to horses, they have to depend entirely upon pasturage. We have not been able to get one grain of corn for our horses. The whole province could not turn out a hundred bushels at this time. The Mexicans have an immense number of sheep and goats, and these flocks constitute their whole wealth, and on them they chiefly depend for subsistence. The people are about as far advanced in civilization as the Cherokees; perhaps the proportion who can read and write is not so great.

We found here nine pieces of cannon, and among them the piece taken from the Texans, under Col. McLeod.

Gen. Kearney, with 800 men, will march the last of this week into the southern part of the province. After his return he will commence fitting out his expedition for California. The number of men he will take with him is not known. The march to California will be as arduous a one as was ever undertaken. You can judge, when there is one reach of ninety miles without grass or water. If it can be done, Gen. Kearney is the man, of all others, who can do it.

Yours, in haste.

THE VALUE OF SANTA FE.

The St. Louis "Union" says that all of its correspondents describe this country "as being extremely poor, and not well adapted to agricultural pursuits." Below we give a portion of one of its letters. The same opinion as to the sterility of the land expressed by our own correspondent, in the letter published in our last

Correspondence of the St. Louis Union.

SANTA FE, August 22, 1846.

We arrived here on the 18th instant, and took possession without resistance. We are all doing well, we have had three or four days' rest, and are beginning to want something to do. On Monday next we will commence the erection of a fort at this place; a beautiful selection has been made, and I have no doubt one will be constructed that will astonish the natives. I confess I do not see the importance of this fortification. In my opinion the whole country, from the Crossing of the Arkansas to this place, is not worth what it has cost the Government to march the troops here. No man who has not visited this region can form any idea of the character of the country. Never has a nation been so completely humbugged about any thing as the United States have been about this province. I am candidly of the opinion that Gen. Kearney would do his country much service by abandoning the expedition and returning to the United States. I am fully persuaded that, if the President and Congress knew as much about the state of things here as we do, no effort would have been made to acquire it. I have discovered that every man we have met or seen since we left the States has exaggerated the accounts of this country. It appears that there is something in the atmosphere that creates a propensity to lie. I would therefore advise you to pay no attention to what you may learn from those who have visited this city or the mountains. Before we reached here there were two places where we expected to fight. There were gaps in the mountains where five hundred well-disciplined troops could have successfully resisted five thousand; yet no effort was made to stop us. The last place where we expected the enemy we discovered that some preparations had been made for defence, but, in consequence of the dissatisfaction amongst the troops of Armijo, the whole had been abandoned. Armijo left the city about thirty-six hours before our arrival, and has been moving towards the south with all dispatch ever since. He sent Gen. Kearney a letter stating that he would return on the 21st; this was only used as a means to prevent pursuit. All the public property of any value was removed before we arrived. The citizens here are becoming very well pleased with us, and seemed disposed to submit cheerfully to our Government at the several towns through which we passed. At St. Jose, Vegas, and St. Miguel, Gen. Kearney called the people together, and caused them to promise allegiance to the United States, he made speeches to them, and administered oaths to the different Alcaldes. The General's quarters are those formerly occupied by the Governor in the palace.

A letter to the New Orleans Bee says:—I met with an old acquaintance direct from the Rio Grande having served a three months' tour. As regards the feelings of the Mexicans as to the war and towards the American forces, he thinks that they are inevitably hostile, and that if General Taylor should meet with even a partial defeat, the population would turn out en masse, and that the army would be entirely destroyed. He estimates the whole force upon the Rio Grande at 10,000, of which 6,000 were at Camargo and advancing upon Monterey so that unless negotiation should settle the matter, we may consider the war as just begun."

Major General Jesup, Quartermaster General, left the city this morning for the frontier of Mexico, to take upon himself the general direction of the affairs of his Department in that quarter. This step has been taken with a view to provide for every exigency without delay and inconvenience which sometimes result from waiting instructions from Washington, and in order to secure the utmost efficiency and economy to the measures of that Department.

We understand, also, that before General Jesup left Washington he had recently purchased two more excellent steamboats, on very moderate terms, for the operations of the Rio Grande, in order to save the high freights which were demanded for the transportation of our stores. Other appliances have also been recently adopted, which will save much expense, and contribute most effectively to the transportation of the necessary means for our army.—[Wash. Union.

FROM YUCATAN.

The New York Herald says that an arrival from Matanzas brings no important news from that place, but reports the arrival of the brig Gregorie, in eleven days from Sisal, bringing news from Yucatan to the 28th August, confirming that hitherto received. In a copy of the Siglo XIX we find a decree of the Congress, declaring:—

1st. That Yucatan recognizes and proclaims the pronouncement of the city of Guadalupe, of the 20th of May.

2d. That Yucatan will continue in the same position of self-government, until by an acknowledgement by the general government of the inviolability of the treaties of 1843, she can with honor return to her allegiance.

3d. That Yucatan, convinced that Gen. Santa Anna has given at various times proofs of his patriotism, and has promulgated the most liberal sentiments, recognizes him and proclaims him as chief and director of the Mexican republic.

Upon the publication of this decree, a grand celebration was held in Merida, and General Rasadre was feted by the people.

Sickness at the West.

From all we can learn, we should judge that the present has been the most sickly season throughout the whole West since 1838. The continued prevalence of hot and dry weather, acting upon the marshes and swamps where they exist, necessarily exhales a miasma, which creates disease wherever it can reach.

In Illinois, especially, has sickness generally prevailed. The diseases are scarcely ever fatal. Whole neighborhoods are frequently so disabled that there are not enough well ones to take care of the sick. In many localities, during the present season, the crops have remained unharvested from the prostration of the farmers, and their inability to procure assistance. In fact there has been throughout the whole country, at the East as well as at the West, an unusual amount of sickness during the present season. The number of deaths in our large cities is much larger than heretofore.—[Buffalo Courier.

A Cincinnati paper says that dragging for dead bodies is sometimes unsuccessful, but a curious discovery has been lately made in that place. A child of six years was drowned in the canal, and a long time was lost in dragging for the body without success. A young woman recommended them to get a loaf of bread and put some quicksilver in it, averring that it would float to the body. The bread thus prepared floated to a distance, remained stationary after turning round several times, and beneath the spot occupied by the loaf the child was found.

ANOTHER SPECK OF WAR.

We learn from the Cincinnati Times, that the troops now at the Newport (O.) barracks have been ordered to proceed forthwith to the interior of Ohio, for the purpose of removing the Indians by force of arms, from the Miami reservation, purchased not long since from that tribe, to their lands west of the Mississippi. They refuse to move, as they are dissatisfied with their new home from reports of persons sent to view it.

A JOKE.—A well known physician in a certain town is very much annoyed by an old lady, who is always sure to escort him in the street, for the purpose of telling over her ailments. Once she met him in broadway, and he was in a very great hurry. "Ah! I see you are very feeble," said the Doctor, "shut your eyes and show me your tongue." She obeyed, and the Doctor, quietly moving off, left her standing there for some time in this ridiculous position, to the infinite amusement of all who witnessed the funny scene.

Cure for the Sore Throat.

The Charleston Courier publishes the following:—"Two table spoons of ashes in one pint of boiling water, to which, after being strained, add two tea-spoonsful of table salt, a piece of alum and one of saltpetre, each the size of a nutmeg, the juice of three lemons, or a little vinegar or orange juice, all sweetened with honey, and when cold, gargle the throat every three hours. This remedy has been frequently tried, and never found to fail."

A gentleman attached to Gen. Kearney's expedition says, in a letter from Santa Fe to a brother in St. Louis. "This is the most miserable country I have ever seen. The hovels the people live in are built of mud, one story high, and have no flooring. They sleep on the ground, and have neither beds, tables, nor chairs. In fact, they burrow in the ground like Prairie dogs. We entered the city on the 18th of August, and took possession without firing a gun."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A JOURNEYMAN CHAIRMAKER.
A JOURNEYMAN chairmaker, who is a good workman and of good moral character and industrious habits, will find constant employment and receive liberal wages with the subscriber, by applying immediately.
GEORGE L. GORDON,
Somerset, Sept. 22.

Cumberland Market.

Flour, per barrel,	\$3 55 a 4 00
Wheat, per bushel,	65 a 0 70
Rye, "	65 a 0 70
Corn, "	65 a 0 70
Oats, "	37 a 0 40
Potatoes, "	00 a 0 37
Apples, "	0 00 a 0 00
" dried "	1 25 a 1 50
Peaches dried "	2 50 a 3 00
Butter, per pound,	12 a 0 15
Beef, "	5 1 a 0 04
Veal, "	5 a 0 8
Chickens, per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs, "	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal, per bushel,	7 0

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	\$2 37 a 3 00
Wheat,	0 50 a 0 00
Rye,	33 a 0 00
Corn,	37 a 0 40
Oats,	0 a 25
Barley,	37 a 0 60
Bacon, hams, per lb	5 a 6
Pork,	60 a 0 60
Lard,	5 a 6
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	6 a 8
" roll,	7 a 9
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	50 a 1 00
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Potatoes, Mercer	3 00 a 3 50
" Neshannocks	00 a 0 00
Seeds, Clover	4 50 a 0 00
" Timothy	1 18 a 0 00
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 06
Wool	22 a 33

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.	
STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER	
Pennsylvania.	
Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank,	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown,	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	4
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	14
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	par
Bank of Middleton,	14
Carlisle Bank	14
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Drytown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmers & Drover's Bank Waynesburg	14
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	14
Lancaster Bank	14
Harrisburg Bank	14
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	14
Wyoming Bank	14
Northampton bank	14
York Bank	14
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts.,	1
Mer. and Manf's B	par
Issued by solvent Banks	2
Ohio.	
Mount Pleasant	14
Steuenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus	"
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Punam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Scioto	2
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	14
Farmers Bank Canton	50
Urbana	45
Virginia.	
Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	"
Indiana.	
State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, \$5's	2
Illinois.	
State Bank	50 Shawnetown
Missouri.	
State bank	2
Tennessee.	
Memphis	3 Other solvent banks
North Carolina.	
All solvent banks	2
South Carolina.	
All solvent banks	2
New England.	
New England	1
New York.	
New York city par Other banks	1
Baltimore par	1
Kentucky.	
A solvent Banks	1

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receive for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

THE WAR.

We give highly interesting intelligence this week from the seat of war. Gen. Taylor is advancing still farther into the interior of Mexico, while the Mexicans appear to be making extensive preparations to give him a warm reception whenever they can attack him to advantage. What the result will be, none can foretell. Gen. Taylor will no doubt act with becoming prudence. But in the heart of the enemy's country, with a small force under him, and remote from magazines of provisions and ammunition, what can he be expected to accomplish? Is it not to be feared that prudence and courage and discipline may have to yield to superior numbers? We confess that we have serious apprehensions for the fate of his little army. Many are on the sick-list, unable for duty. A line of posts has to be established to keep up a communication with Point Isabel, whence the supplies for the Army have to be drawn. A number are required also as escorts to the baggage trains, and a number more to take care of the sick. In this way the active fighting force must necessarily become greatly reduced, and the Mexicans, aware of the fact, may not be slow in availing themselves of the advantage which these circumstances obviously give them. That they have determined on making a bold stand, either at Monterey or Sanfilippo, is but too apparent; and though Gen. Taylor and his men may, and doubtless will fight with their usual bravery, the enemy, being in his own country, will perhaps be able to choose his own ground and bring up reinforcements in case of necessity, and thus overpower the Americans. We shall most heartily rejoice in a different result, but repeat that the present situation and condition of the Army are such as are calculated to fill the mind with the most serious apprehensions.

Maryland Election.

We have some accounts of the Maryland election, but not sufficient to justify us in venturing a conjecture as to the result throughout the State. As far as heard from the Whigs did nobly.

In Allegany County the Democratic ticket is elected; majority much reduced from last year. Blocher's majority for Senator is reported at 102.

Frederick County elected the whole Whig ticket by a large majority.

In Washington County, the Whig Senator and three Whig Delegates elected.

Baltimore City: Here the Democratic majority last year was about 1200; this year the Whigs elected their Senator and two Delegates.

State Book of Pennsylvania.
CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, GOVERNMENT, RESOURCES, AND NOTED CITIZENS OF THE STATE; WITH A MAP OF THE STATE AND OF EACH COUNTY. FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY THOMAS H. BURROWS.

The above is the title of a Book just published by Hest & Son, Philadelphia, and which is being extensively used in the Common Schools of Pennsylvania. The Board of Directors of Somerset have passed a resolution recommending its introduction into the Borough Schools as soon as practicable. It is for sale at the store of Mr. Daniel Flick.

Laborers Wanted.

The contractors at Portland, for the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, advertise for five hundred laborers, with a prospect of steady work for one or two years, at one dollar per day.

Judge Sargeant Resigned.

It was announced on Friday, in the Supreme Court, by Chief Justice Gibson, that Judge Sargeant had resigned his office as one of the Associate Judges of that Court.

Henry Clay.

This distinguished Statesman is spoken of in the Kentucky papers as likely to be sent back to the United States Senate. We trust he will be.

Shot Tower.

A shot tower one hundred and seventy feet high is nearly completed at St. Louis, Mo.

14 cases of Yellow Fever have occurred at Pensacola, 5 at New Orleans, and one death from it at Mobile.

There has been a violent Hurricane in the West Indies. No particulars of the damages.

More Government Paper.

At Fort Leavenworth a vast amount due bills have been executed by the Quartermaster, in payment of wagons and other articles purchased by him for the United States. This is another species of government paper, used as a substitute for money. This is one of the shifts the government officers are driven to for want of money. When payment is made in such stuff everything will of course cost the government double price. The Loco Focos have been constantly declaiming against paper money, but they will soon have so many kinds of paper currency afloat that it will be difficult to tell what to call it. These notes issued by the Quartermaster will be subjected to a heavy discount if they are cashed, and of course the government will have to pay much higher prices for those things that it is compelled to buy. The amount of this stuff about Fort Leavenworth is said to be very large.—*St. Louis Era.*

Gloom.

Each successive week develops more and more of the "messed" influence of the "Polk and Dallas" Tariff. During the past week, there have been a number of stoppages among the dry goods dealers in this city, some of whom have been able to compromise with their creditors at forty or fifty per cent., and go on again; while others have gone by the board entirely. The sudden reduction that has taken place in the value of goods, in consequence of the new Tariff, must necessarily produce such consequences. The same causes have produced a panic in all the manufacturing districts, and have induced some to make immediate preparation to abandon their business. It was rumored on Saturday that two of the largest manufacturing in Manayunk are about being closed. A single manufacturer is reported to have two hundred thousand dollars worth of goods on hand, upon which there is an average reduction in the market value, of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. The disasters which this British scheme for ruining American manufactures, is working out, are painful to contemplate.—*[Philad. Chronicle.]*

A Change of Policy.

The Mexicans to support our Army.

The Washington Union, in the course of an editorial article, makes the following important announcement, by which it will be seen, that, for the future, the Mexicans are to be made to support our army:

"We offered the olive branch. Instead of promptly accepting it, Mexico declines even to give us an answer, whether she will or will not negotiate with us, until her constituent Congress shall assemble in December next. Three months, therefore, were to pass away without doing anything for peace, unless we can assist its restoration by the vigor of our arms. It becomes high time, then, for us to hasten the decision of Mexico. We must carry on the war with vigor. We must make it more her interest to terminate its evils. We must compel her people to share its expenses with us—by levying contributions upon her for the support of our army. We want provisions, and they must assist in supplying us.

The proclamation of General Ampudia, the contents of which has just reached us, increases the necessity of such a measure. He breathes the severest vengeance against any Mexican who will have any dealings with us, and will even sell its provisions. We must compel them, therefore, to contribute for the support of our army.

As soon as the dilatory answer from Mexico was received by the government, there is no doubt that the policy here indicated was adopted. The private property of the Mexican people will be religiously respected, except what may be necessary for the support of our army. Their persons and property, with this exception, will be sacredly protected. Their religion and their altars will be respected as truly as if they were Americans in the bosom of our own country."

Wonders of the Telegraph.—Extra, containing the news of the Great Western, were published almost simultaneously in New York, Boston, Albany, Rochester, Utica, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and all the intermediate places were in possession of her advices. This is truly a wonderful discovery!

Thunder and Hail Storm in October.—Yesterday afternoon, says a Philadelphia paper of Saturday last, we were visited with a thunder shower, accompanied with hail, which lasted for some thirty or forty minutes. The lightning was vivid, and the rain for a short time came down in torrents.

All was quiet at Nauvoo on the 22d ult. A company of Anti-Mormons continued to occupy the city of Nauvoo and the Temple. They were assiduous in the protection of persons and property, and all was quiet and orderly. The Troops were becoming quite tired of the inactivity of garrisoning the town, and were fast dispersing.

The Frederickburg Recorder says: "A gentleman recently from the Springs, in Bath county, in this State, met there an old man aged 103 years, who had just completed a pedestrian tour of 1300 miles! He had been out West to see the country possibly with the view to settle for life. He was in excellent health and spirits."

We learn that the Synod of the German Reformed Church in the United States, will hold its annual session at Carlisle on the 16th of October int. A large number of ministers and lay delegates will be in attendance.

MAINE ELECTION.

Belgrade elected a staunch Whig on Monday week, by thirty majority over all others. On the 14th instant, the majority against Bronson was just thirty—net Whig gain sixty! Bangor has elected 2 staunch Whigs, one by 131, the other by 73 majority over all others. The House now stands 46 Whigs to 45 Democrats.

Ex-President Adams has been nominated by the Whigs of VIIIth District of Massachusetts for re-election to Congress.

HARRIED.

On the 8th inst. by G. Lint, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM G. WITT, of Southampton tp., to Miss ELIZABETH HOFFMAN, of Somerset township.

Stray Steer.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Addison township, about the first of September, a deep red steer, with wide horns, both ears cropped, and the end of the tail white.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be sold, according to law.
oct13 JOHN BELL.

Stray Steer.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Milford township, the first week in August, a one year old brown steer, with some white spots, a crop off the left ear.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs.
oct13 GEO. HUMBERT.

Stray Cattle.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Somerset township, about the beginning of August, a one year old steer, white and light brindle, the right ear cropped, and a piece out of the upper part of each ear. Also a one year old brown heifer, with similar marks to those of the steer.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise they will be sold as the law directs.
oct13 GEORGE MEESE.

Somerset County, ss.

A T an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the seventh day of September, 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Simon Gebhart, Esq., the court grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Abraham Colborn, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset, on the 23d day of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified the 7th day of September, 1846.
W. H. PICKING, Clerk.
oct13

Somerset County, ss.

A T an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Samuel Gaither, Esq., the court confirm the Inquisition on the Real Estate of Rosanna Shaver, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset, on the 23d day of November, next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 7th day of September, 1846.
W. H. PICKING, Clerk.
oct13

Somerset County, ss.

A T an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of J. F. Cox, Esq., the court confirm the Inquisition on the Real Estate of Christian Shockey, dec'd, and grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on the 23d day of November next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 7th day of September, A. D. 1846.
W. H. PICKING, Clerk.
oct13

Somerset County, ss.

A T an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On petition of Jacob Moses and Abraham Moses, two of the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Moses, dec'd, the court grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 23d day of November, A. D. 1846, and shew cause, if any they have, why the real estate of said Jacob Moses, dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 19th day of September, 1846.
W. H. PICKING, Clerk.
oct13

Stray Cattle.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Elklick township, on the 22d of September last, three head of cattle, to wit:

A one-year-old heifer, brown, with white face, right ear cropped.
A dun steer, marked as the above.
A brindle steer, with a crop off the left ear and a swallow fork in the right.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold as the law directs.
oct13 DAVID YODER.

STRAUB'S PATENT FLAME ENCLOSED OVEN COOKING STOVE.

THIS Stove combines all that is valuable in existing Cooking Stoves with certain improvements peculiar to itself. It is constructed upon a new and entirely distinct principle, truly philosophical, so as to pass the flame entirely round the oven, thus making it enveloped or flame enclosed, without impairing the necessary draught of the stove. This method of thus passing twice round, once over and once under the oven, is the secret of its great economy in the use of fuel, while the enlargement of the air chamber affords increased space for the rarefaction of air and compensates for the usual disadvantages of a circular draught. It bakes, roasts, and boils, easier and better than any Stove yet offered to the public, with the advantage over most of them of saving one-half the fuel. It is superior to the "Queen of the West," "Buck's Patent," "Eclipse" or "Hathaways Patent," for the following reasons: In these Stoves the upper side of the oven is dependant for heat and can have from no other source than what radiates through the plate on which the fire is made. If the ashes be lifted clean, too much heat will radiate and burn the bread on the upper side, if too much ashes be left, the bread will not bake on the upper side. Of this defect all good cooks complain. "This Stove is entirely free of this objection, the oven always heating exactly alike top and bottom, and ends. Many buy the Premium or step stove and others of similar model. These Stoves consume much fuel, for first the fire chamber is too deep, the pots &c., are too high above the fire. Second when using the oven, all the heat which passes off under the oven being one half, never comes in contact with the boiling vessels, passes off into the pipe and is lost. Also our Stove is so arranged with a bank or elevation in the fire chamber as to ensure the use of the flame upon the forward part of the Stove first, and it then passes back afterward heating all alike whereas Stoves like the Hathaway, having one vest chamber, allow too wide a range for the flame without sufficient concentration.

We manufacture two sizes of this Stove at the Eagle Foundry in Berlin-Somerset county, Pa. For the larger size most of the pots commonly used in the kitchen will answer.

Always on hand, a complete assortment of PLOUGHS, with PLOUGH CASTINGS of great variety. HOLLOW WARE of superior material and finish, comprising every thing in that line. CASTINGS on hand, and made to order, on the most reasonable terms.
HOUSER & BERKEY.
Berlin, Oct. 13 1846-3m.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry up, but are the result of his long experience as a practicing physician, and the expense of great labor.—*Hartford, (Conn.) Daily Review.*

N. Y. March 10th, 1841.
Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—Being severely afflicted with Influenza—a hard Cough and Asthma—and finding every means fail of relieving me, Consumption appeared inevitable—but by using two bottles of your expectorant, I was restored to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN ELLIS.
Late Pastor of the Baptist Church, Stamford, Ct.

From the Rev. J. Segur.
Lambertville, N. J. April 27th '39.
Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—By the blessing of God your Expectorant has effected a cure in me of a most distressing complaint. In December last I was seized with great severity by a paroxysm of Asthma; a disease with which I had been afflicted for many years past. It was attended with a hoarseness and soreness of the lungs and throat, together with a laborious cough, and complete prostration of strength, and when almost worn out with suffocation, a bottle of your expectorant was sent to me. At first I thought it was nothing but quackery; but seeing it so highly recommended by Dr. Goings, with whom I was well acquainted, I was induced to try it, and in a few days it completely cured me, nor have I ever had any return of the disease since. I have now formed so high an opinion of your medicine, that if I had but a few bottles of it, could obtain no more, I would not part with them for ten dollars each. Yours, most affectionately,
JOHN SEGUR.
Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa.

NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Shep, dec'd.
LETTERS of administration de bonis non with the Will annexed, on the estate of Jacob Shep, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Centerville, Milford township, he requests all persons to attend at his residence, on Friday the 20th of November next, prepared to settle, and those having claims to present them at the same time and place.
JACOB KNABLE, Adm'r.
Oct 15, '46—6t

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.
An apprentice to the Hating Business is wanted by the subscriber in Somerset. Application to be made soon.
JOHN C. KURTZ.

NOTICE.

Estate of John N. Coleman, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John N. Coleman, late of Brothersvalley, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 14th of November next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.
SAMUEL COLEMAN, of Somerset tp.
JACOB J. COLEMAN, of Brothersvalley tp.
Oct. 6, 1846-6

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpemning and John McCarty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery; also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 3d Monday of November next, (16th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 6th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1846.
JACOB PHILIPPI, Sheriff.

JURY LIST.

For November Term 1846.
COMMENCING ON THE 16TH DAY OF THE MONTH

GRAND JURORS.
Milford - Wm. Henry
Henry Long
John Infield
Wm. Moore
Jacob Knable
Thomas Mason
David Philippi Jr.
Summit - Martin B. Loy
Peter Walker
Stoystown - George Foy
Southampton - W. G. Cappeller
John Bowman
Addison - David Campbell
Jenner - Jacob Cover
Joseph Haynes
Somerset - R. Loughton
Peter Friedline Jr.
David Ankeny of J.
Charles Krissinger
Brothersvalley John Kuepper
Turkeyfoot Jonathan Burnworth
David Crossing
John Cramer of S.
Thomas Hanna

TRAVERSE JURORS.
Brothersvalley Simon Hay
Hugh Schrack
John P. Brubaker
Conemangh Peter Heckman
Tobias Livingston
Lewis Umburn
Stoystown John Moog
Charles Rehman
Conrad Myers
Michael Brubaker
Shade - Joseph Leasure
Philip Ling
John Hamer
Samuel Statter Jr.
Andrew Berkeplia
Milford - David D. Miller
Henry Cramer
Jacob Humbert
Somerset tp. Samuel Snyder
Henry Frank
Joseph Smith
Jacob Hanger
Abm. Beam
Christian Walter
Philip Shafer
Jenner - Michael Horner
Philip Hoffman
Allegheny - Henry Poorbaugh
Turkeyfoot Alex. Cunningham
Aaron Schrack
Rudolph Boose
Summit - Daniel Camp
Southampton Solomen Moyers
Pain - Wm. Dempsey
Peter Berkey
Berlin - Samuel Philson
Quemahoning Valentine Miller
Somerset br. George Pils

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the FALL AND WINTER SEASONS.

among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Turlatons and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses. ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpaca, Mouslin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard. Muslins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of HARDWARE, Queensware, Groceries, &c.

Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low. Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accommodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.
Somerset, Sept 22, 1846.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.

SEALED proposals for doing the work of a new church to be erected by the EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION OF SAMUELS, at Lavandville, will be received on or before the 31st of October next.—The building is to be of brick, 60 feet long and 40 feet wide, with a basement story. The foundation is to be of stone, 8 feet high, and 40 feet wide in front, and the other walls to be proportioned to the ground, which is inclined. The brick work is to be 16 feet high to the eaves. For particulars, contractors are requested to call on David Woy, Frederick Countryman or Samuel Kooser.—The Committee will furnish the materials for the foundation, and also the brick and lumber for the building. The whole job will be let out to one man, or the foundation will be let out separately.—Contractors are expected to attend in person at Somerset, on the day of letting, when a full understanding can be had.

It is desired to have the church completed by the 1st of July next.

By order of the Building Committee,
P. RIZER.
Somerset, Sept. 23d, 1846.

FOR SALE

about 5,000 Acres of Land, in Shade and Paint townships, Somerset County.

THE undersigned will sell at Public sale on Tuesday the 20th day of October next, at the old Shade Furnace in Shade township, the following Lands, viz:

No 1 401 1/2 warranted in the name of
2 298 1/2 do Edward Robison
3 402 1/2 do John Leonard
4 380 do Joseph Lehman
5 592 1/2 do Samuel Anderson
6 369 do James Thompson
7 434 1/2 do Wm. Oliver
8 290 do James Corman
9 404 do Thomas Procter
10 386 do Michael Kipple
11 400 1/2 do John Poor
12 433 do Elizabeth Trish
13 408 do George Thomson
14 200 acres of the north end of a tract warranted in the name of John Newbold, adjoining Henry Little's furnace tract.

15 62 acres, part of a tract warranted in the name of John Sears.

The above lands will be sold at the furnace of Shryocks and Bingham. Terms made known on day of sale.—A reasonable credit will be given.

Any person wishing to examine the draft of the lands will call with

SIMON GEBHART, who will attend on day of sale as agent for

WM. H. SLOAN, Administrator of Lewis H. Conover, deceased.

[Sept 22 '46]

Orphans' Court Sale of REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers, Trustees for the sale of the real estate of John Kundle deceased, will offer at public sale, in the Borough of Somerset, on Saturday the 17th day of October next, the following valuable property, late the estate of said deceased, viz:

A certain plantation or tract of land, situate in Somerset tp., Somerset county, containing about two hundred and ninety acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Christian Ankeny, Jr. Jacob Ankeny of C. John Maust, Jacob Shallis and others, with a weatherboarded dwelling house and bank barn thereon erected, and two sugar camps on the premises; about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, at least thirty acres of which are in excellent meadow. The property is well watered, there being springs of water in nearly all of the fields and there is also, a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow of said deceased during her natural life annually, and after her death the principal, to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased; one half of the balance in hand and the remainder in four equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by the subscribers.

ADAM MOWRY, HENRY J. HEIPLE, Trustees.

Sept. 15, '46.

BLANK SUMMONS AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.
This paper is published every Tuesday, at \$2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. If not paid within the year, \$2.50 will invariably be charged.
No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrears are paid off.
Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.
Advertisements inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at \$2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

POETRY.

TO MISERY.

Misery, thou'rt mine and only mine;
All others' woe is joy,—
Compared with mine 'tis happiness,
For mine hath no alloy.

No respite taints my sorrow deep,
Nor hope nor mental peace,
For day by day and hour by hour
My anguish doth increase.

If asked the cause—I will point where
One long last look I gave,
While strangers laid her cold, cold corpse
In the lowly stranger's grave.

I turned away—without a home,
Or friends or kindred dear.
To speak of hope, and 'savage my woe,
Or whisper word of cheer.

Her children dear with cheerful eyes,
Oft gaze upon my own;
It aggravates my wretchedness—
Misery, thou'rt mine alone.

I have a friend—a valued one;
That friend I ne'er may see;
My bitter cup would not be full,
Might that friend comfort me.

'Friendship,' thy sweetly-sounding name
Is left to me alone!
I've drained the cup unto the dregs,—
Misery, thou art mine own!

THE UNITED STATES & MEXICO.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 28, 1846.

The Administration have, after full deliberation, determined upon a line of operations against Mexico, which is to be immediately pursued, and with the greatest vigor and energy that it may be able to exert. It has been decided to take possession of Tampico, with a view to facilitate the operations of the army of invasion. That strong and immediate movements are to be made, you may infer from the fact that, on Saturday, transfer drafts were signed, at the Treasury, for very nearly a million of dollars on the New York banks, in order to place funds in New Orleans preparatory to new operations.

Santa Anna, though probably disposed for peace, as promissive of his own interests, as well as those of his country, is merely the agent and representative of military caprice, which so frequently and suddenly produces in Mexico "changes without revolutions," as General Salas so appropriately remarks. Santa Anna was selected for the new movement because he had influence with the army. He would not destroy that influence by promoting peace. He may be willing to get rid of those janissaries in some way or other, but it will be difficult to do it. It appears, too, that the constituent Congress, upon which is devolved the duty of organizing the Government anew, is to be a free body, and chosen without reference to any personal interest. The surmise that Santa Anna may use this Congress as a mere machine for the promotion of his own objects, is, therefore, unfounded.

The new movement is based mainly on two principles—internal tranquility and territorial integrity. The first act of the constituent Congress, called to frame the organic law of the country, would not be to alienate its territory. If they can secure internal tranquility, they will feel more confident of preserving the integrity of their territory.

No sagacious person can now believe that there is much hope for peace from the conciliatory disposition of Mexico. Whatever hopes of a speedy peace were founded upon the policy of Santa Anna have been abandoned. From the Congress, I think, there will be less hope of peace, even should we wait till December for its meeting, and then some six months for its deliberation and action. The Government, therefore, have decided to wage war in earnest and with all its energies, from this day forward.

PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.—General GAINES, it is said, has received orders from Washington for the immediate transportation of all the troops now stationed on the Eastern Division to the seat of war on the Rio Grande. Letters from Washington also state that orders are to be transmitted to the Gulf for the taking of Tampico.

PICKPOCKETS IN PROVIDENCE.—We learn from Mr. Ross of the Providence Express, that Mr. Thomas Reed had his pocket picked, on Saturday last, while at the Post Office in Providence. He lost \$1,600 money—he has offered a reward of \$150, for the recovery of his property.

TRUE DEFINITION.—"A duelist," says the Portland Advertiser, "is one who vindicates his pretensions to live like a gentleman, by dying like a fool."

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Somerset township, about the 1st of August last, three strays, viz:—

One 1½ year old red brindle steer, with a bell on, and a crop off the left ear.

1 red moiley heifer, with white head, same age and mark as the steer.

1 black and white heifer, same age, and a crop off the right ear.

The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold as the law directs.

SIMON CHORPENNING.

Sept. 29.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of J. O. Carson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, of which all concerned will take notice. The books of the firm are in the hands of J. O. Carson for settlement. All persons neglecting to call and settle their accounts on or before the first of January next, will find them, after that date in other hands.

Sept. 8th, 1846.

N. M. BRUCE,
J. O. CARSON,

Josiah R. Hite Esq., of Stoytown is authorised, in the absence of Mr. Carson, to settle accounts.

N. M. B.
J. O. C.

Sept. 29, 1846.

Orphans' Court Sale.

OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be sold by public outcry on the premises, on Saturday, the 31st day of October 1846, the following real estate, late of William Silbaugh, deceased, viz:

Two certain tracts or Plantations of land, situate in Addison township, Somerset county.

The one called Homeplace, containing about two hundred and thirty nine acres, adjoining lands of John McClintock, James Campbell, Henry Reck and William Harned, of which about one hundred and thirty acres is cleared land and about eighteen acres in meadow. On which are erected one two-and a half story house, with about two hundred fruit trees and an excellent

SUGAR CAMP

on the premises; the place is also well watered and well timbered.

The other place called Parker, in said township and county, containing about ninety six acres, adjoining lands of John McClintock, John Hanna, Esq., and William Harned, of which about fifty acres is cleared land, about three of which is in meadow, with two good sugar camps, a one-and-a-half story house, and

DOUBLE BARN

thereon erected. The place is well watered and has about twenty fruit trees thereon, and is well timbered.

Terms—One third to remain a lien on the premises, during the lifetime of the widow, to secure the interest semi-annually, of the residue one third in hand, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Thomas Liston Esq. Trustee for the sale of the real estate of the said William Silbaugh, deceased.

By the court.

Sept. 29, 1846.

Clerk.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

Important!—Asthma Cured.

Putnam, Ohio, May 18, 1841.
12) Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir,—Doctor Helmeck has used some eight or ten bottles of your EXPECTORANT, and has found decided benefit. His health is better than for several years past, and his appearance indicates decided improvement in health. His confidence in your medicine has induced him to recommend it to his friends, and we are informed that many of them have been cured, and others greatly relieved.

POTTS & GRAHAM.

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1840

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—Your Hair Tonic is an excellent article. Many respectable persons also offer their certificates in favor of your Expectorant. I believe your medicines are the best preparations that have ever been offered to the public, for the relief of the afflicted, and for the cure of the diseases for which they were intended.

Your Expectorant I think will soon be exclusively popular. Yours &c.

ADRIAL ELY.

The following is from a Physician and a much respected Clergyman of the Methodist Society, dated Modest Town, Va. Aug. 27, 1840.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—I have been using your Expectorant extensively in my practice for the last three years, and for all attacks of Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried.

Very respectfully yours,

R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Asthma cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—Miss MARY CAMPBELL, of New Haven, Fayette county, has been cured of Asthma, of more than eighteen years continuance, by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. She commenced taking the medicine last summer, and after using eleven bottles, was entirely rid of this distressing disease. We are assured of this cure by a lady of undoubted veracity, and requested to make it public for the benefit of others.—Mount Pleasant (Pa.) Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, on the estate of Shaphet Dwire, sen., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Turkeyfoot township, Somerset county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment before the 17th day of October next; and those having claims, to present on or before said day, properly authenticated.

SHAPHET DWIRE.

September 8, 1846—61 Adm'r.

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Brothersvalley township, about 2 miles from Berlin, some time in July last, 8 head of cattle viz:—

1 two-year old red and white heifer.

1 one-year old black heifer.

1 do old brown heifer.

1 do black and white do,

1 do black and white steer,

3 do red and white steers,

No ear marks.

The owners are desired to come forward, prove property pay charges, or they will be sold as the law directs.

HENRY HAAS.

Sept. 22, '46

PUBLIC SALE.

Rockingham Furnace, &c.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale upon the premises in Shade township, Somerset county, Penna. on Friday the 23d day of October next, the following valuable property, to wit:

430 acres of land, common-

ly called the Rockingham Furnace tract, warranted in the name of James Dunn, whereon are erected a Furnace stack, casting house and several dwelling houses.

Also 1 acre of land adjoining the above with a good dwelling house and stable thereon erected, with the appurtenances. Also at the same time and place a large amount of personal property, to wit:

15 horses, 2 yoke of oxen,

2 cows, 1 one horse wagon, 1 two horse wagon, 3 four horse wagons, 1 cart, 1 wagon bed, 2 coal beds, several wheel barrows, shovels, picks and sledges, ploughs and harrows, 2 Grindstones, 15 sugar kettles, a lot of stoves of various kinds, a quantity of hollow ware 1 set of smith's tools, 1 Turning lathe, Horse gears, a quantity of store goods, Bedsteads and Bedding, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. Due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

sept29

H. LITTLE.

NO. 1.

Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES, STOVE PIPE, and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17—5m.
N. B. Also on hand, a number of Stoves, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the following valuable real estate viz:—

No. 1. a certain tract of

land situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, containing about 131 acres, about 60 acres of clear land of which about 30 acres is in good meadow; on which is erected a new one and a half story frame house, stable and a large frame weatherboarded barn.

No. 2. also another tract

of land situate in said township, containing about 87 acres and 74 perches, about 40 acres of clear land, of which about 6 acres is in meadow, which a 1½ story log house and log stable thereon erected.

No. 3. also another tract

of land situate in said township of Jenner, containing about 118 acres, about 25 acres of clear land, of which about 3 acres is in meadow with a small log house thereon erected.

If not sold between this and the first day of April next, it will then be for rent on the shares.

The above lands adjoin Matthew Black, Joseph Haines, Henry S. Picking, George Parker and others, and are situated just at the foot of Laurel Hill, on the Turnpike road. They are of a good quality, a large portion is fine bottom land, and that which is not cleared contains excellent timber.

For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on one of the tracts.

JOHN B. REED.

Sept. 22, '46. 3m.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries, which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

NEW STORE AND



NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains.

M. TREDWELL,

Somerset, April 7, '46—1y.

STONE CUTTING



BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Also constantly on hand, MARBLE GRAVE STONES.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa.,

March 5, 1846 1y. }

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS

AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.

J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

LAND FOR SALE.

I HAVE forty odd acres of land, and I am not able to farm, and no family, I would sell reasonable: apply to me.

JOHN M'GINNIS.

Somerset tp. Sept. 8, 1846.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A JOURNEYMAN CHAIRMAKER. A JOURNEYMAN chairmaker, who is a good workman and of good moral character and industrious habits, will find constant employment and receive liberal wages with the subscriber, by applying immediately.

GEORGE L. GORDON,

Somerset, sept. 22.

THIS WAY!

HATS! HATS!

Cheap, Good and Fashionable.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

Hatting Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand on main street, in the borough of Somerset, where he keeps constantly on hand a supply of HATS of his own manufacture, made of the best materials and in every variety of style—embracing

Fur, Nutria, Russia, Cassimer

AND WOOL HATS.

Country Dealers will be supplied with any quantity they may desire for retail, on short notice and at moderate prices; and customers can at all times either have a choice from among the stock on hand, or have their hats made to order, of any

Quality or Style.

From his long experience in the business and a determination to sell cheap, and at the same time also that his hats shall not be excelled by those of any other establishment here or elsewhere, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope that he shall continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

CAUTION.

The subscriber understands that some persons have been selling hats as having been manufactured by him, which are made elsewhere—and he therefore cautions the public against purchasing any as his make, which have not the words "John C. Kurtz, Main street, Somerset, Pa." on the tip.

Furs and approved country produce taken in exchange for hats.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

sep8 JOHN C. KURTZ.

Worms! Worms! Worms!!!

11) TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the stomach and bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and Debility of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion, Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street Philadelphia.

SICK DISEASES are often owing to a Scrofulous Habit of body, and in order to effect a permanent cure, the original cause must be removed.

Jayne's Life Preservative, one of the most pleasant articles ever offered to the public, has been found not only to cure Scrofula, under all its multiplied forms, of Cancer, King's Evil, Goitre, White Swelling, &c., but also to remove the disposition of tendency to diseases of that class, and all diseases originating from obstructions in the glands or pores of the skin, or from impurity of the blood or other fluids of the body.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell,

Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin,

Stoytown Pa.

Piles Cured.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1842.

10) Messrs. Editors: As there are many persons who are suffering much from Hemorrhoids, or Piles, I would inform them, through the medium of your paper, that after many years affliction with them, and having in vain sought relief from various physicians, that I have at length been completely cured by the use of four bottles of Dr. Jayne's Vermifuge, which has not only cured me of the Piles but has greatly benefited my health otherwise.

HUMANITY.

JAYNE'S LIFE PRESERVATIVE an Alterative and Dupurative Preparation combining all the medicinal virtues of those articles, which long experience has proved to possess the most safe efficient alterative and duobstruent properties, for the cure of Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Scrofulous, Cancerous and Indolent Tumours, Gout, Scurvy, Neuralgia, or Tic-Douloureux, Cancer, Goitre or Bronchocele (swelled-neck) enlargements of the bones joints, or ligaments, or of the ovaries, liver, spleen, kidneys, &c. All the various Diseases of the Skin, such as tetter ring-worm, biles, pimples, carbuncles, &c. dropsical swellings, constitutional disorders, and diseases originating from a depraved or impure state of the blood or other fluids of the body.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell,

Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin,

Stoytown Pa.

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office, June 9, 1846.

WOOL! WOOL!!

GOOD clean wool will be taken in payment of debts due this office, if delivered soon.

DR. M'LANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS.

For the cure of Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of